



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents.

At Honolulu rats and mongoose were examined as follows: Week ended March 15, 1913, 459; week ended March 22, 1913, 357. No plague infection was found.

At Hilo during the week ended March 15, 1913, there were examined 931 rats and mongoose and at Honokaa during the same period 1,910. No plague infection was found.

PORTO RICO.

Rats Collected and Examined.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports that during the week ended March 29, 1913, there were examined 1,613 rats, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these 461 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality.

No case of plague in man has been notified in Porto Rico since September 12, 1912, and no plague-infected rat has been found since December 19, 1912.